

W. G. BROWNLOW, Editor.



"The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The union of States—how can sever—
The union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the flag of our Union forever?"

Knoxville, Tennessee, Feb. 8, 1865.

LOUIS McGLAULIN is authorized to act as our agent along the whole Pacific Coast. His address is San Francisco, California.

C. S. HUBBARD, of New Haven, Connecticut, is our regularly appointed agent to receive subscriptions for our paper in that State.

Advance in our Charges for Subscriptions.

In consequence of the increased cost of paper, ink, wages, fuel, and other materials, the Proprietor of the KNOXVILLE WHIG has been compelled to advance the price of subscriptions and advertising. This step has been taken reluctantly, but from absolute necessity, and after mature deliberation. We have no reason to regret the increase, and we know that our Union friends don't want our paper to stop. A few facts stated may serve as an excuse for this reform.

The paper laid down to us here, before the rebellion, at \$4 per year, now cost us ELEVEN DOLLARS. Ink is double; labor is double; fire-wood is double; and all we purchase to live upon, or carry on the office, costs twice or three the prices paid before the rebellion. We were the first Publisher in East Tennessee, in 1839, to put down a weekly paper to TWO DOLLARS per year, and we have been the last to raise to a higher rate. As soon as circumstances will justify it, we will return to old prices. This war will be put down in the course of the year 1865, and then the country will be relieved of the high prices which are draining the resources of business men, and we shall be among the first to return to the old rates.

In future we must have THREE DOLLARS per year; and those sending us ONE or TWO DOLLARS, will have the paper furnished for a third or two-thirds of a year. Our advertising rates will be advanced in proportion. In the meantime we solicit the continued support of the friends of the Government and the enemies of the Rebellion; and in turn, we promise to fight for the one, and the other, until victory perches upon our standard.

W. G. BROWNLOW,
Editor and Proprietor.

November 16th, 1864.

Fair Warning.

Persons wishing to insert communications or advertisements in our weekly paper are notified that they must hand them into our office by Tuesday morning of each week.

Books! Books! Books!!!

There is a box of one hundred copies of "Brownlow's book on the Rebellion" for sale at the office of the KNOXVILLE WHIG. Persons wishing to purchase can apply to Mr. HAWK, at said office.

The Future of the Whig.

Many of our old friends and readers are anxious to know what will be the fate of the WHIG if we are elected Governor. It will continue, and we will continue to be its principal editor. In other words, we expect to be the *Knoxville Correspondent of the Knoxville Whig*, and to interest our East Tennessee subscribers fully as much as if we were here all the time. We trust that no friend has formed so low an estimate of our abilities as to suppose for a moment that we can't govern our State in rebellion and edit one newspaper at the same time! In our next, the first issue of the next volume, we expect to state more definitely the future of the WHIG.

Hostility to the Government.

Whilst East Tennessee, as a whole, is as loyal as any other equal extent of territory, it need not be disguised that there are a number of active, bitter, and unrelenting enemies to the Government of the United States. Everywhere these designing, vindictive and unpatriotic opponents of the Government, are displaying their true characters, which are those of enemies to their country. We see it in the spirit manifested by farmers, who have gone into the rebel ranks. They pretend to have become loyal, but their conversation gives the lie to their professions. We see it in the complaints of men selling goods, who find fault of the trade regulations. We see it in the mean, sly, and complaining spirit of rebel preachers. We see it in the attitude of Justice of

From the inception of the rebellion, to the present time, our ears have often been saluted with laudatory expressions of the chivalric and ingenious character of those who have endeavored to destroy the sacred edifice of the Union, consecrated by the blood of our forefathers, and erect on its ruins a new government, whose foundation would securely rest upon slavery as its base.

The late great raid into Upper East Tennessee and Western Virginia, by Generals Stoneman and Gillen, has added numerous instances to the already endless list of acts of bad faith committed by those "pinks of chivalry," the last of which would, in the days of "dotted knights," have caused the perpetrator to lose his spurs; but, in these modern times, only serve to increase the lustre of the deeds of the chieftains of the so-called Confederate States.

The agreements entered into between Gen. Carter and Vaughn, was published not long since in the columns of the Whig, and how faithfully that agreement has been kept upon the part of the rebels, is well known to the loyal residents of Monroe and other counties.

The following correspondence which Maj. Gen. Stoneman has kindly allowed to be published, in order that the double-dealing and machivellian cunning of the rebel commanders, in return for the good faith and kindness shown by the officers of the United States, might be known to all, explains itself. It will also serve to show to many, who, before the rebellion, were acquainted with the officers mentioned, how debasing must be the influence of those motives which encourage and sustain the rebellion, when it induces its adherents to break their pledged word of honor.

Read the communication of Breckinridge, recently published in the columns of the Whig, and you will perceive what must be the policy of that nation or that party which would elevate a man to one of the chief positions within their gift, who would descend to such low trickery and cunning to attain his ends.

The honor of those officers who took such advantage of the kindness of Major General Stoneman is forever tarnished, and as we learn their names we will, from time to time, furnish them for the edification of the readers of the Whig.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. W. VIRGINIA AND E. TENN.,
January 12, 1865.

TO THE COMMANDING OFFICER,
U. S. FORCES, KNOXVILLE:

During the recent raid under Major Gen. Stoneman, a number of officers and men were captured and paroled to report to Knoxville at a future day. The object of this communication is to inform you, that in accordance with the interpretation given to the subject by both governments, all such paroles given to parties within our lines have been declared null, and the men and officers ordered to duty. While your forces occupied the country, the obligation was binding upon them individually, but when they were recaptured by the reoccupation of the Confederate forces, they were released from the operation of the parole given.

A number were found on their way to Knoxville, to report as pledged, among whom I have been requested to mention the following, who considered themselves under peculiar obligations to report:

Surgeon Ben. Gillespie, Major Llewellyn, Q. M. Capt. Wm. Johnston, A. Q. M. Capt. J. N. Eakin, A. Q. M. Lieut. G. S. Ferney, and Capt. A. J. Walters.

I have also the honor to state that Surgeon Carick, who was captured at Marion, was sent to Richmond for transmission through the lines there, in preference to the tedious route to Knoxville. Notice has been received that he has been sent through by flag. I have also sent for similar transmission Assistant Surgeon John Swan, 5th U. S. Cavalry, Surgeon Gardner, 31st Kentucky Cavalry, having received assurance through Communication Order that Medical Director Ramsey and other Surgeons captured at Bristol, would be sent through by flag.

An agreement having been made between Brig. Gen. Vaughn and the representative of the United States authorities, stipulating the security of citizens from capture and imprisonment, I have the honor to call your attention to the fact that a number of citizens, among them Mr. Sperry, of Bristol, were captured and sent to Knoxville, and to request that, in compliance with the terms of the agreement, they be released and returned to their homes.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Major General.

Official copy:
N. A. REED, JR., A. D. C. and A. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Louisville, Ky., Jan. 26, 1865.

TO JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

Sir: Your communication of the 12th inst., addressed to the Commanding Officer, U. S. Forces, Knoxville, Tenn., has been referred to these Headquarters.

In this communication, you state that, "During the recent raid under Major General Stoneman, a number of officers and men were captured and paroled to report to Knoxville at a future day," and that they were recaptured by the occupation of the Confederate forces, and were released from the operation of the parole given.

If any men, not officers of the Confederate army, were paroled to report at Knoxville, they were paroled contrary to orders.

Applications were made to permit Hospital Stewards and other men, not commissioned officers, to go to Knoxville on parole, but in all cases the applications were refused.

The officers were captured, with others, at Bristol principally. By their own request, they were permitted to go by a prescribed route to Knoxville, East Tennessee, on parole. It was a privilege granted them in order that they might be enabled to procure some means of transportation for themselves.

Twenty-one persons, captured at Bristol, were placed into the hands of the rebel forces, and were paroled to report to Knoxville at a future day. I am informed by the U. S. Provost Marshal General of East Tennessee, and also that all citizens of Tennessee who came within the terms of the agreement alluded to, and all citizens of Virginia, not in the employ of the Confederate Government, should be released and sent to their homes, and I am informed that any instructions have been complied with.

I am, General,
Very Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) GEORGE STONEMAN, Major General.

Official copy:
N. A. REED, JR., A. D. C. and A. A. A. G.

The Meeting on Monday.

There was a large and enthusiastic Union meeting here on Monday. We have not often seen so large a county meeting, or one at which there was more interest manifested. The meeting, with great unanimity, selected Col. Samuel R. Rodgers for State Senator, and appointed delegates to the Convention at London, instructing them to go for Rodgers. Two delegates were appointed from each of the nineteen civil districts in the county.

William Heiskell, Esq., was unanimously chosen as Representative for the counties of Knox and Sevier. These are all good selections, and will be responded to favorably by the people on the 4th of March. P. Dickinson was tendered the nomination for the county, by a unanimous vote of the Convention, but declined in a few appropriate remarks.

The business of the Convention through with, the audience was entertained with speeches. Wm. G. Brownlow made a brief speech, defining his position as a Union man, and expressing his confidence in the success of the Union. He spoke at length, and with eloquence, in defense of the action of the State Convention at Nashville. He took up the Amendments, the Schedule, and the Resolutions, explained and vindicated them with marked ability. Although his speech was long, it was listened to with great attention, and the speaker was repeatedly cheered, and all seemed to regret his close.

The spirit with which the people received Mr. Maynard's address, and the enthusiasm with which they greeted his sentiments, showed, beyond doubt, where the real people stand, and what they are prepared for. The people are right, and they will vote for "Ratification" on the 22d of February, despite the complaints of tender-footed men, whose only business is to find fault.

Bradley County Convention.

A very large Union meeting held in Cleveland nominated Jesse H. Gaut to represent the county in the next General Assembly. Mr. Gaut is a good lawyer, a man of experience, and of undoubted loyalty. No better selection could have been made, and it is gratifying to the friends of law and order to know that Mr. Gaut has accepted the nomination.

A gentleman from there informs us that Judge Gaut made a speech on the occasion that done honor both to his head and heart, and one that gave great satisfaction to legal men.

At a convention called by the loyal citizens of Bradley, in the town of Cleveland, on Saturday, the 4th day of February, 1865, to nominate a candidate to run upon the General Ticket to represent the county of Bradley in the next ensuing General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, on motion of H. B. Davis, the Hon. John C. Gaut was called to the chair, and John O. Wise was appointed Secretary. The object of the convention being explained to the large crowd of citizens assembled in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, the names of several loyal citizens were presented to the convention by their respective friends, and put in nomination before the convention. The vote of the convention was taken by ballot, and resulted in the nomination of Jesse H. Gaut, Esq., of Bradley, to be run upon the general ticket to represent said county in the next ensuing General Assembly of this State.

On motion of H. B. Davis, P. M. Craighead and Joseph H. Davis were appointed a committee to notify the said Jesse H. Gaut of his nomination, which was done, and he accepted.

On motion of R. H. Brown, the nomination of W. G. Brownlow, of the county of Knox, as the candidate for Governor of this State, by the recent convention at Nashville, was ratified with applause, and without a dissenting voice.

On motion of J. H. Norman, the Secretary was requested to furnish the Executive Committee of the State at Knoxville and Nashville with a copy of the proceedings of this convention, to notify them that Jesse H. Gaut is the nomination of the convention, to represent the county of Bradley in the house of Representatives, in the next General Assembly of this State.

On motion, the convention adjourned sine die.

JOHN C. GAUT, Chairman.

JOHN O. WISE, Secretary.

Rebels in Bradley County.

Bradley county is literally overrun with rebel guerrillas and bushwhackers, who, by day and by night, are robbing and murdering Union citizens. They shot William Hunter, of Georgetown, but a few nights ago. They cut the telegraph wires, captured a lot of horses and ran them off to Murray county, Georgia, where they make headquarters. It is a burning shame that this thing is allowed, and that it is not broken up. It will not be long until the rebels capture Cleveland, and destroy our communication between here and Nashville. The object of the rebels is to prevent the help from

Proclamation by the Governor.

Whereas, at a large and respectable convention of the free and loyal people of the State of Tennessee, begun and held in the city of Nashville, on the 9th day of January, 1865, certain articles amendatory of the constitution of the State, and the schedule thereto appended, were with great unanimity adopted, and propounded to the people for ratification or rejection on the 22d of February, 1865; and

Whereas, the schedule provides, that in the event of the ratification of said proposed constitutional amendments, the loyal people of the State, shall, on the 4th of March next thereafter, proceed by "general ticket," to elect a Governor and members to the General Assembly, to meet in the Capitol in Nashville, for the transaction of public business, on the first Monday of April, 1865; and

Whereas, the convention aforesaid, acting in the primary and sovereign capacity of the people, prescribed certain rules and regulations under which the election should be conducted, and designated, in many of the counties, certain persons to open and hold the same, and in others, omitted to name any one, which, to avoid confusion, I have, as far as practicable, caused to be supplied, and in addition thereto, and for the purpose of more effectually carrying out the objects of the Convention, and emphasizing the sovereign loyalty of the people of the State to express their judgment freely and fully on the grave questions submitted to their decision; therefore

I, Andrew Johnson, Military Governor of the State of Tennessee, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, do hereby declare, that the several persons in the proceedings of the convention named, and appointed to open and hold the elections therein provided for, are hereby empowered and directed, to open and hold said elections in person, in their respective counties, wherever practicable, and to appoint and qualify, if necessary, such judges and inspectors of elections, and other officers, as may be necessary to open the polls and conduct the elections in such other parts of their respective counties as the convenience of the people may require; and to make returns to the Secretary of State as provided by the said resolution of said convention, as nearly as practicable in conformity to the act of Assembly in such cases made and provided.

And I do hereby further declare, and fully authorize and direct the Executive Committee, appointed in each grand division of the State, and referred to in the fourth and fifth resolutions of the proceedings of said convention, to supply, whenever practicable, the places of all such persons heretofore declared qualified to hold said elections; and in such cases, when it is not convenient or practicable for vacancies to be filled as above provided, and local citizens of the county is hereby authorized and empowered to open and hold said elections, and make returns thereof, which shall be as valid as if done by any of the persons heretofore mentioned.

I do further authorize and empower the commanding officer of each regiment, battalion, troops, company or hospital, and make due returns thereof under the same rules and regulations above prescribed.

Here I might well close this proclamation, but I will be pardoned for adding that the action of the convention is wisely submitted to the loyal people—the true source of all political power—for approval; and I feel assured, as they appreciate the restoration of good government and the protection of their lives and property, they will not hesitate to come forward as one man, and with one vote, ratify and confirm the action of the convention. We have been in Tennessee, torn asunder by civil war, and all our public and private interests broken down, and the folly of rebellion has surely been sufficiently demonstrated to admonish all classes that they can no longer live in hostility to the National Government, and ought no longer to remain without civil authority in the State. Strike down at one blow the institution of slavery—remove the disturbing element from your midst, and by united action restore the State to its ancient moorings again, and you may confidently expect the speedy return of peace, happiness and prosperity.

In testimony whereof, I, Andrew Johnson, Military Governor of Tennessee, do hereunto set my hand, and cause the great seal of the State to be affixed, at the Executive Office in the city of Nashville, on this, the 26th day of January, A. D. 1865.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

The President and the Working Women of Philadelphia.

The Press of yesterday, commenting upon the interview which took place on Thursday morning between Mr. Lincoln and a delegation of working women from Philadelphia, speaks as follows:

The action of the President in reference to the sewing women of Philadelphia and the Arsenal work will be read with great pleasure by our people. It is rather a unique spectacle to find the chief of a great Republic, the commander of armies and navies, and charged with the management of one of the first nations of the earth, quietly and patiently hearing the complaints of a committee of plain and humble women, and arranging about the prices to be paid for blouses and overcoats. This, however, is one of the most beautiful examples of a republican Government. These women have had their own troubles with avaricious and grasping superintendents; they have found their poor pittance reduced one-half to gratify and enrich a class of grasping contractors, and after repeated efforts to obtain justice, it seemed almost impossible. The voice of the poor is not heard by the politician, and the poor woman, who in private life is so often the victim of the politician, is here the victim of the politician.

The latest Richmond paper has editorialized denouncing rebellion, and stating that the army is for fighting it out.

The World's Washington special says it is reported at that city that the rebels have adopted a new war policy. Richmond is to be evacuated, and the whole Atlantic coast abandoned, and a stand made inland.

Proposals have been made by the rebel Congress to buy and arm the slaves, and give one to each soldier.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 17, 1865.

The Potomac is again in motion. The 4th Corps, preceded by the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, started on the road towards the enemy made several desperate attacks, and were repulsed with loss. The loss of the day's operations was much greater on account of the heavy rain.

Decisive results expected.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.

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LATEST WAR NEWS!

General Sherman on the March.

Two Gunboats Sunk.

The Peace Mission a Failure.

A New Rebel War Policy.

Rebels Arming Slaves.

The Army of the Potomac in Motion.

A Proclamation to be Issued.

Mobile Evacuated.

A Fleet Gone to European Waters.

Uruguay Declares War.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.

The Herald's correspondence says that Sherman proposes stirring up South Carolina at the rate of 20 miles per day.

Port Royal papers state that the monitor Patapsco, and a gunboat sunk in Charleston Harbor on the night of the 15th ult., by the rebel torpedoes, seventeen lives were lost.

Atlanta correspondence to the Richmond Dispatch says that it will require several months to repair the railroads in Georgia that Sherman destroyed.

The attitude of the commissioners make it utterly impossible to secure peace. The nation is called upon for renewed efforts on behalf of the Union.

As a result of the conference, neither party would be sworn one hair's breadth from the position heretofore occupied.

It is understood that Mr. Fessenden will retire from the Treasury Department within a few days, and that Mr. Duar, of New York, will be his successor.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.

The Richmond Whig says Hindman and Foote are on their way to Sonora.

The Times' Washington special says that in regard to the interview between Lincoln, Seward and the rebel commissioners, that everything was carried on in the most amicable manner—that the rebels agreed to grant almost every concession but that it was distinctly understood between the parties that war is to continue as though this interview had never occurred.

New York special indicates the enforcement of the draft, calling out the full strength of the nation to quell the rebellion speedily, by an overwhelming military power.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 2.

A dispatch to the Richmond Whig says the enemy has possession of McBride's bridge. Skirmishing going on in front of Branchville. The enemy certainly moving on Branchville.

The Post's Washington special says the President will send a message to Congress to-morrow announcing the cause of the failure in the attempted peace movement.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 6.

New Orleans dates to the 31st, says the steamer Nellie, reports the evacuation of Mobile, which is confirmed by refugees. She also reports guns, ordnance and other stores being moved to Selma.

Great consternation among the citizens on account of wholesale conscription.

The Commercial's Washington special says it is confidently asserted that the President will issue a proclamation setting forth the result of the peace negotiations, and calling on all to fill up the ranks of the army and close up the war by overwhelming military operations.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.

The Herald's Buenos Ayres correspondent says Paraguay, as an ally of Uruguay, has declared war against Brazil, who has as allies the Uruguayan rebels and the revolutionist Flores.

Eight thousand Brazilians, and an equal number of Paraguayans, had marched into the territory of Uruguay, and fighting was imminent.

The town of Paysable, Uruguay, had been reduced to a heap of ruins by a Brazilian naval force and rebels under Flores, but at last accounts its brave garrison held out, and reinforcements were hurrying to their aid. Rat Island, at the mouth of La Plata river, which commands the town of Montevideo, had been seized by the King of Italy under claim of lease of it for ten years.

A magazine at Buenos Ayres exploded on the 8th of December, by which 130 soldiers were killed and wounded.

A smart little steamer was at Montevideo, suspected as being intended for a rebel privateer, was watched by Capt. Rodgers with the Iroquois. She drew so little water, and is so fast, that she was well adapted to keeping out of the way of our cruisers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.

Cotton, 20. Gold closed, 213 1/2.

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News—Gen. Butler—Examining Officers' Papers—Claim Agents—Senator Wade—Savannah—Senators Lodge, Fessenden and Morgan—The Cabinet—Self-made Men—The First Corps—Railroads, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26, 1865.

Mr. Editor:

News now in this city is varied, of course, as one day a telegraph announces that Butler or some "other man" is the coming man of the nation, and next it announces that Fort Fisher is taken, not understanding Butler and Weitzel said it was "improbable" to assault; so goes the world—today, "up" to-morrow, "down." The late popular Major General commanding the Department of Virginia and North Carolina is now at Willard's Hotel, with no more power than his fellow-citizens, and yet the Republic is considered safe; some say he is dead as "Little Mac," others say he may turn up. One thing is sure, if Butler had taken Fort Fisher, and whipped Beauregard last summer at Bermuda Hundreds, after he promised General Grant by telegraph to take care of him, if he (Grant) would take care of General Lee, he would now be the coming man of the nation; but alas! how the glory that was gathered around him has departed! How have the mighty fallen! A good story is told now of a court-martial convicting a man of some offences and sentencing him to work on the "Dutch Gap Canal" for two years, sending it to General Butler for his approval, whereupon he dismissed the Court, and discharged the prisoner. Some think this a good joke on the last great trooper.

A short time since Sergeant Marchese (now Lieutenant) of the First Connecticut Cavalry, while doing Provost duty in the cars from Baltimore to Washington, asking a Second Lieutenant for his papers, upon which he was abused for doing his duty, and the Lieutenant came to his senses upon finding that the Sergeant knew his duty and would do it. The next officer addressed by the Sergeant was in undress uniform, and immediately produced his papers, showing why he was traveling. Upon their being examined it was seen that Major Gen. Sickles was the soldier who disputed not the authority of the "Provost." Cannot many of our young officers learn a lesson from this incident?

The claims of officers, enlisted men and citizens against the government are becoming so numerous and complicated that it necessitates competent and honest agencies, through which such claims may be prosecuted with any hope of success by the claimant. Already several very respectable firms have been established for this purpose—none more so than W. N. Hawley, Gillfillan & Co., General Attorneys and Claim Agents.

The views of Senator Wade, as expressed a few days since in the Senate, in regard to the policy of the Government and the people caring so much for the rebels of Savannah and elsewhere, while our own unfortunate brave soldiers languish and pine in rebel prisons, are heartily endorsed by all true loyalists. Eye for an eye, &c., is the only way to open the eyes of those infernals who now hold power over a portion of the South.

The re-election of Senator Lane, of Kansas, makes him a strong man in the councils of the nation.

Captain C. H. Palmer, who appeared against North & Co., and was abused by Seymour & Co. for so doing, has been made the Colonel of his Regiment by Gov. Fenner.

The intention of Secretary Fessenden to return to the Senate will make it necessary for the President to and the right man for the high and responsible position of Secretary of Treasury. Instinctively almost all eyes turn towards Senator E. D. Morgan, late Governor of New York, as the most fitting man for that post, for, as such as any man now in public life of the party in power, has the entire confidence and esteem of the capitalists of the Empire City, as well as the true loyalists of the country. He was among the first who organized the party which has twice made Mr. Lincoln President, and none more than he has conduced to its success. If Mr. Seward should be sent to the Court of St. James, it would show England that our Republic is not destitute of as able and dignified citizens to represent her abroad as it ever was from the first days of our history. The President naturally leans towards such men as Senator Morgan to fill responsible positions; for, like himself, he, with Wade, Yates, Fenton, Morton, Plafhor, Wilson, Stanton, Terry, Farragut, Grant, Sheridan, Green Clay Smith, and a host of others now in exalted places, began life in humble but respectable spheres, and started their way to where they now are. Who will not love the Republic which has such fruits always at hand when needed for its service?

General Hancock's corps is fast filling up. It is understood that officers are now being appointed from Pennsylvania for the First Corps, the disability concerning State benefits which previously existed in reference to troops organized in the manner of said Corps have been removed by the act of the Legislature. All localities throughout the land ought to give special attention to the claims of veterans in regard to local bounties, as it should be remembered that at the commencement of the war these veterans received no special pecuniary inducements to serve their country. Would not twenty veteran patriots, if induced to go again to the field, do their respective localities more credit than fifty green, raw recruits? Every sane man will know they would. Brevet Major General Alfred H. Terry, of Connecticut, who doubtless he made a full Major General, as he has done what Butler and Weitzel failed to do.

The question of building a new railroad from Washington to New York will most probably be passed over by this Congress, as the late admirable arrangements of the Camden and Amboy, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, and Baltimore and Ohio Companies has removed the apparent necessity for such a move. Now the trip is made in ten hours in more comfortable cars, without change, than any in the country, there being a double track all the distance; by next season the bridge across the Susquehanna will be completed, which will greatly shorten the time. The simple question is now asked, has not the Government already enough irons in the fire? Ought not the cities and harbors on our lake and sea coasts have more of the attention of Congress, as to the need of better defenses, than such questions as building rival railroads where there is no immediate need for them, and increasing the pay of clerks who do duty as a general thing only from nine to four o'clock daily.

G. P. E.

Compensation to Owners of Slaves.

Several days ago the House of Representatives adopted a resolution inquiring whether any commissioners had been appointed in the slave States to award to the owners of slaves enlisted as volunteers compensation for their services. The Secretary of War replies that commissioners have been appointed in Maryland and Delaware, and that in the other States, by the President's direction, no appointments have been yet made.

The amount of the commutation fund is reported by the Provost Marshal General to be \$12,170,663 45, a portion of which has been assigned for the payment of bounties required by raising new troops. It is believed, however, that there will be sufficient to pay the owners of slaves the sum allowed by the act of Congress.—Washington Chronicle.